

Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Land Quality

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GUIDANCE

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Auto Salvage Yard Contaminants of Concern

This auto salvage yards contaminants of concern (COC) document was written to assist auto shredder owner/operators, auto salvage yard owner/operators, and IDEM staff in the investigation or remediation of soils and groundwater at auto salvage yards. The Contaminants of Concern (COCs) list is to be used in the analysis of soils and groundwater. This document is not intended for waste disposal determinations.

Materials typically found at auto salvage yards are antifreeze, lead batteries, fuels (gas and diesel), motor oils, brake fluids, differential oils, hydraulic fluid, power steering fluid, transmission fluids, brake parts, mercury switches, fluff from shredding vehicles, and refrigerants.

The following table summarizes the contaminants of concern and the analytical methods that should be utilized at each sampling location (for both soil and groundwater). Note: The IDEM reserves the right to modify these requirements dependent upon historical site conditions and the type and nature of the release. The IDEM also recommends using the most updated analytical method.

Contaminants of Concern	Analytical Method (SW-846 methods unless otherwise noted)	
Metals* (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury)	6010B, 6020, 7000 methods	
pH (soils)	9045C	
VOCs**	8260B	
TPH GRO**	8015B Modified	
TPH ERO	8015B Modified	
Ethanol	8015B, 8260B (liquids)	
	8260B with preparation method 5031 or 5032 (solids)	
Ethylene glycol and propylene glycol	8015B	
MTBE and Oxygenates**	8260B	
Naphthalene	8021B, 8260B, 8270C***	
PAHs	8270C SIM, 8310	
PCBs	8082	

TPH - total petroleum hydrocarbons

GRO - gasoline range organics (C5 to C12)

BTEX - benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes

MTBE - methyl tertiary-butylether, aka methyl t-butylether

PAHs - polyaromatic hydrocarbons

ERO - extended range organics (C8 to C36)

VOCs - volatile organic compounds

PAHs - polyaromatic hydrocarbons

PCBs - polychlorinated biphenyls

SIM - Selective Ion Monitoring

The following table presents the contaminants of concern (COCs) and the analytical requirements (for both soil and groundwater) for each material.

Material	Contaminants of Concern	Analytical Method (SW-846 methods unless otherwise noted)
Antifreeze	Ethylene glycol and propylene glycol	8015B
	Metals*	6010B, 6020, 7000 methods
Battery	Lead, Cadmium*	6010B, 6020, 7000 methods
	pH (soils)	9045C
Gasoline	TPH GRO**	8015B Modified
	VOCs**	8021B, 8260B
	Ethanol	8015B, 8260B (liquids)
		8260B with preparation method 5031
		or 5032 (solids)
	Naphthalene	8021B, 8260B, 8270C***
	MTBE and Oxygenates**	8260B
	Lead*	6010B, 6020, 7000 methods
Diesel fuel	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
	BTEX**	8021B, 8260B
	MTBE**	8260B
	PAHs	8270C SIM, 8310
	Naphthalene	8021B, 8260B, 8270C***
Motor oil, used	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
	VOCs*	8260B
	PAHs	8270C SIM, 8310
	Naphthalene	8021B, 8260B, 8270C***
	(site specific only – metals and PCBs)	6010B, 6020, 7000 methods, and 8082
Brake fluids	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
Differential oils	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
Hydraulic fluids	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
	(site specific only – PCBs)	8082
Power steering fluid	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
Transmission fluids	TPH ERO	8015B Modified
Mercury switches	Mercury*	6010B, 6020, 7470A, 7471A
Brake parts	Asbestos	Site Specific
Fluff from shredding	Metals*	6010B, 6020, 7000 methods
vehicles****	PCBs	8082
Refrigerants	VOCs**	8260B

^{*}When metals and ionizable compounds are contaminants of concern, soil pH should be taken to verify that RISC default closure levels are applicable. Ionizable compounds include 2-chlorophenol and 2,4-dichlorophenol. Soil pH is particularly of concern at facilities that manage automotive batteries.

^{**}Soil samples to be analyzed for low level volatile compounds should be sampled using sampling method SW-846 5035A. In areas of known or suspected VOC contamination, traditional sampling methods may be used.

^{***}Recommended method. The use of a purge and trap procedure may result in biased low analytical results.

^{****}Fluff from shredding vehicles may contain any of the contaminants of concern and should be analyzed for all the contaminants of concern.

Fuel oxygenates are primarily ethers and alcohols specifically added to gasoline to increase the octane content, promote cleaner burning in gasoline engines, and/or improve other performance characteristics. The most common fuel oxygenates are methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) and ethanol. Other fuel oxygenates include: tertiary-amyl methyl ether (TAME), ethyl tertiary-butyl ether (ETBE), diisopropyl ether (DIPE), tertiary-amyl ethyl ether (TAEE), tertiary-butyl alcohol (TBA), tertiary-amyl alcohol (TAA), and methanol.

The analysis of soils or groundwater for asbestos should be considered on a site specific basis. If asbestos is a concern in these media, please contact OLQ Chemistry for further guidance.

References:

The IDEM's Risk Integrated System of Closure (RISC) Technical Resource Guidance Document, Chapter 8 - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

The IDEM's Risk Integrated System of Closure (RISC) Technical Resource Guidance Document, Appendix Two.

The IDEM's Risk Integrated System of Closure (RISC) User's Guide, Chapter 3 - Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program

The IDEM's Cleanup of Contaminated Areas

 $http://www.in.gov/idem/programs/land/autosalvage/documents/pres_cln_cont_areas/files/v3_document.html\\$

Analytical Methodologies for Fuel Oxygenates, 2003, EPA 510-F-023-001 http://www.epa.gov/oust/mtbe/omethods.pdf

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846) http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/test/main.htm